

## There Are No Real Black Holes!

Kiran G. Kalyankar<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>TACS College, Sengaon, Maharashtra, India – 431542

DOI: [10.36347/sjpm.2022.v09i09.002](https://doi.org/10.36347/sjpm.2022.v09i09.002)

| Received: 13.11.2022 | Accepted: 19.12.2022 | Published: 23.12.2022

\*Corresponding author: Kiran G. Kalyankar  
 TACS College, Sengaon, Maharashtra, India – 431542

### Abstract

### Review Article

In this present paper, I concluded that there are no real black holes by analyzing Einstein's General Theory of Relativity, Quantum Physics and Naked Singularities.

**Keywords:** Black Hole, General Relativity, Quantum Physics, Schwarzschild Radius, Singularity.

**Copyright © 2022 The Author(s):** This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution **4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0)** which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium for non-commercial use provided the original author and source are credited.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Let, begin with that M is increases by gravitationally absorbing m,

$$mc^2 + m\left\{\frac{-GM}{2GM/C^2} * \frac{1}{2}\right\} > 0 \text{ ----- (1)}$$

$$mc^2 + m\Phi > 0 \text{ ----- (2)}$$

## 2. Einstein's General Theory of Relativity

Equation (2) for radical and non-radical motion is,

$$mc^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{R_s}{r}} > 0 \text{ ----- (3)}$$

Here,  $r > R_s$ ,

From these can say that, we can't achieve Schwarzschild radius. As physically nor spherical symmetry and continuous models can be fallacious.

## 3. Quantum Physics

By combining gravity and electric charge for quantum gravity,

$$e^2/4\pi\epsilon_0 \rightarrow GmM \text{ ----- (4)}$$

For non-classical theory and binding gravitational energy becomes,

$$E_g = \frac{GmM}{2b_0}$$

Here, we can say that singularity is zero. Since, quantum physics avoided gravitational singularity, m has null value and illogical. It shows black hole illogical representation.

## 4. Naked Singularities

According to his conjecture, the event horizon that formed during the collapse of a suitably massive star prevented the core singularity from directly communicating with the surrounding universe, and, therefore, his idea became known as the "cosmic censorship hypothesis". That is, the foregoing numerical simulations indicate that event horizons do not always form when a suitably massive stellar object collapses. However, cosmic censorship hypothesis tries to convince us that Black Holes should exist even we had never seen their hidden singularities.

## 5. CONCLUSION

From above we can say that real black holes can't form or create, like Einstein described long years ago.

## REFERENCES

- Taylor, E. F., & Wheeler, J. A. (2000). Exploring Black Holes, (Addison Wesley, 2000), p.3-29.
- Rindler, W. (2001). Relativity, (Oxford University Press, p. 265.